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HUMAN EVENTS

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News Section

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Congress: "Liberal" legislators who charged into Washington last January, hell-bent on pleasing the labor bosses and pushing all sorts of fantastic "do good" spending programs through the first session of the 86th Congress, are now asking themselves, "What happened?"

Rare, indeed, was the prediction that any strong labor reform measure would be passed. Little was the hope that President Eisenhower could awaken the grass roots to the need for demanding that the "liberals" forego their Budget-busting schemes.

And who last January would have foreshadowed that Lyndon Johnson—then being hailed by fellow party members as the greatest majority leader in history—would wind up the session as the object of a most serious split by warring factions of Senate Democrats?

Typical "liberal" frustration was exhibited by Senator Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) in regard to Ike's veto of the second costly housing bill presented him by the 86th Congress. "This is not the 'Crusade in Europe' . . ." moaned Hubert. "Yet, the President demands unconditional surrender . . . I refuse to surrender."

A few minutes later the Senate voted to sustain Ike's veto.

Despite the success of the President and a coalition of conservative Republicans and Southern Democrats in holding the "spenders" in check this year, old hands on Capitol Hill warn that this is no time for complacency. Already the battle cry of "wait 'til next year" has been sounded by many of the "liberals." George Meany, James Carey and other union bosses have declared a political war against the Congressmen who voted for the Landrum-Griffin bill.

In the election year of 1960, the sound dollar and labor reform legislation will be put to the severest kinds of tests. Left-wingers in Congress, needled by the labor bosses and the professional "do-gooders," can be expected to pull out all stops.

Nixon: Day by day the Vice President emerges as the strongest Presidential candidate from either major political party. Latest evidence comes from Oregon (which has sent to Washington such ultra-"liberals" as Senator Wayne Morse and Congressman Charles Porter) where Facts Consolidated, a Southern California testing organization, completed a public opinion survey.

In tests against leading Democratic candidates, Nixon was favored by 51 to 35 per cent over Senator Kennedy, 50 to 37 per cent over Stevenson. For the Republican nomination, the Vice President led Nelson Rockefeller by nearly a 3 to 1 margin; but even Nelson, in a survey excluding Nixon, led all the leading Democratic candidates.

Of Oregonians polled, 51.6 per cent were Democrats, 48.4, Republicans.

Protesting by Prayer: As the moment of the Khrushchev visit neared, an impressive roundup of religious activities geared to recall to Christians the dangers of communism became evident.

Captive nations refugees and religious groups sponsored memorial services at the Washington Monument. A prayer service in Grand Rapids, Michigan, was expected to draw 10,000, and the Lutheran Laymen's League called on 5,100 Lutheran clergymen to hold special services.

Boston's Cardinal Cushing has proclaimed a 10-day novena during the Red Premier's visit, while Cardinal Spellman of New York planned special holy hour services at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Episcopal Bishop of Baltimore announced special prayer services.

Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA), which has been recommending programs of prayer to churches of all denominations pertaining to the dictator's visit, reports that between 300 and 400 daily and weekly

newspapers have run editorials praising the various prayer programs.

The Kennedys and Walter Reuther: Senator Jack Kennedy and brother Bob have been going all-out to shield Walter Reuther from Senate investigation.

Last week, Bob Kennedy—chief counsel for the Senate Rackets Committee of which Jack is a member—washed his hands of the recent probe into United Auto Workers activities insisted upon by Republican committee members. He said he wanted to make it clear that neither he nor any investigators under his direction had had anything to do with instigating it.

However, from Bob's frantic claims that the UAW inquiry was a fraud and that the UAW witnesses called had been "used," it appears that he and his subordinates have been searching for evidence to support the union's defense case. Committeeman Carl T. Curtis (R.-Neb.) stated that the younger Kennedy was spouting "Reuther's line," and told him, "If you want to testify, you be sworn." Bob became so heated in his hassle with Curtis that one observer told HUMAN EVENTS: "I have never heard any staff employee on the Hill talk to a Senator as Bob Kennedy did to Senator Curtis and get away with it."

The determination of the Kennedys to woo Reuther dates from the 1956 Democratic convention when the UAW chieftain opposed the Massachusetts Senator as running mate for Adlai Stevenson.

The Kennedys have set out to rectify that condition. Some politicians have long contended that the role of Jack and Bob in the McClellan investigations has been to smash the upstart Hoffa whose power in Michigan politics has been a threat to Reuther.

In any event, the Rackets Committee has had as many as 50 persons investigating the Teamsters at one time. Yet when the investigation turned to the UAW's Kohler strike, only two staff members (later joined by one other) were assigned.

The Kennedy reward for protecting Reuther from embarrassment is said to be the hope for an "open-minded attitude" by the UAW boss for the Kennedy aspirations. HUMAN EVENTS reported June 10 that Reuther is expected to control 400-500 of an estimated 1372 votes to be cast at next year's Democratic convention.

A Reuther nod would be a victory for Kennedy since Humphrey has always been looked upon as the union's fair-haired boy. Because Kennedy in his earlier years in the House privately expressed conservative views, labor leaders have never fully trusted the Massachusetts Senator—despite his 100 per cent pro-labor voting record in recent years.

Union Bossism: When 100,000 union members marched in New York City on Labor Day it was hailed as the first such parade in 20 years and a show of organized labor's displeasure with the new labor reform law. What isn't generally known is that rank and file members were herded out for the parade under threat of fines.

A carpenter told HUMAN EVENTS: "They told us

we'd be fined ten bucks if we didn't march or present a doctor's note saying we were sick. This is supposed to be the working man's holiday, but our own union leaders are taking relaxation time away from us."

Ghost Written Telegrams: Senator Kenneth B. Keating (R.-N.Y.) reveals that he received nearly 800 copies of two form telegrams urging him to help soften the Landrum-Griffin labor reform bill. Keating replied to all of them, but dozens of his messages have been returned with such notations as "unknown" and "no such address." About 100 of the replies came back to the Senator's office marked "deceased."

Representative William H. Ayres (R.-Ohio) says that he had a similar experience earlier when the union-blessed Shelley "reform" bill was still under consideration in the House. Ayres was deluged with mail urging his support of this measure and he decided to telephone many of the union members who had written him.

"I did not find one person who had read the Shelley bill," the Ohio Congressman says. "I did not find one person who had mailed his card voluntarily. In fact several asked me what they had signed."

The British Printers Strike: The *London Economist* was not a party to the two-month printers' strike in England, but the printers unions were determined that no publication that had been contract-printed by the employers resisting union demands could appear.

After the strike began, the *Economist* placed its order with a printing plant on the continent, but the British unions were there to stop it. Here's the *Economist's* own account of its experiences:

"We have had no rest in exile. First a contract we had to print in Switzerland was stopped by union pressure. Then the issue of June 20 was half composed in Belgium, half composed in France and printed in Brussels. The issue of June 27 was produced in half a dozen different places scattered over the city of Paris during a heat wave. The pages of the issue of July 4 were got ready in Copenhagen, but printing there was ruled out only 48 hours before publication time, and everything (including staff) had to be lifted by air 400 miles to Belgium. The worst week of flight from the unions' long fingers was the next; the issue of July 11 was composed in one Belgian city, imposed in another and printed on a machine for which the pages had not been fashioned in a third; the final printing arrangements were only set up near to midnight on July 10. And so it has gone.

"Our trials have not only been abroad. Each week staff and all copy have had to be flown out in echelon from London (and then switched about according to the state of the chase); and each week, when by the skin of our teeth they printed, 65,000 copies had to be flown back here.

"Then our domestic troubles began. From the start the London wholesalers were coerced by their union workers into refusing to handle papers printed 'black' abroad. Each week the *Economist*, without the usual help from either these wholesalers or its closed-down

printers, has been dispatched to its long-suffering readers by its own ordinary staff."

Authorities in Washington, reading the *Economist* story, say that the next step after the passage of the Landrum-Griffin law is to curb union monopolies before the US reaches the near-helpless condition dramatized by this incident.

Wagner: Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York will preside at a luncheon September 17 at the Waldorf Astoria to honor Nikita Khrushchev.

New Yorkers recall that when King Saud of Saudi Arabia visited there almost three years ago (at a time when the entire Middle East was under immediate threat) the Mayor, for obvious political reasons, gave the Arab leader the cold shoulder and refused him an official greeting, claiming that he couldn't warm to a leader who persecuted people. Evidently—say Washington observers—"purges" are permissible whereas "persecutions" are not in the mayor's book.

India Never Changes: Hope that Nehru's India would change its benevolent neutrality toward Red China and Soviet Russia is not sustained by the way India's envoy to the United States talks. Ambassador Mohamed Ali Chagla said last week that his Government did not view Chinese Red border strikes with apprehension and that the main reason for trouble in Laos could be America's reluctance to approve Red China's admission into the UN.

Chagla stated this just before leaving for The Hague, where he will serve as a judge at the International Court.

Chagla's seemingly Red-tinged views become more ominous when considering the attempts of the American Bar Association and Senator Hubert Humphrey to remove the existing safeguard against the court's ability to meddle in United States domestic affairs.

When the US agreed in 1946 to accept World Court jurisdiction it retained the right to determine unilaterally whether subject matter of dispute was within domestic jurisdiction. A bill Humphrey introduced or one like it would leave us open to Red appeasers (and Yankee haters?) like Chagla.

Britain on Laos: The British were pooh-poohing the gravity of the war in Laos, trying to treat the Communist intervention from North Vietnam as a "civil uprising." The US regards the four-nation observer team now en route to Laos as the minimum action the West should take; Britain regards it as the maximum, and is strongly against sending any help from SEATO. Britain bases this position on the difficulty of stamping out guerillas in the wilds of northeastern Laos, and preventing border crossings in the jungles and mountains.

Prime Minister Macmillan is running for October reelection on a "peace and plenty" platform; a war would wreck that platform, writes Arthur Veysey of *The Chicago Tribune's* London Bureau. "Britain," says Veysey, "is in no mood for war against Communists halfway around the world in a non-British territory."

Observers here fear the US may once more let the British tail wag the Western dog.

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Segregation: Despite denials by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), a number of Negro families in New York City are sending their children to segregated schools in the South for better educational opportunities.

Reported the *New York Times* recently: "Negro leaders here disagree on how many children are leaving the city to attend Southern schools. One estimates there are 2,000. Another (Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP) says he would be astonished if there were 50. But dozens can be identified by name and address."

A father of a Negro youth, who just completed high school in Pensacola, Florida, said that he had sent his son South because New York City had "just too much juvenile delinquency and racial tension. New York City is not a place to bring Negro kids up," he added.

Another Negro father sent his son to a Bedford, Virginia, elementary school last year and told the *Times* that "the Bedford school is a good school. It has a good playing area. The environment in a small town is more wholesome for a small child."

A Negro mother reported to the *Times* that she had withdrawn her son from a public school in Brooklyn and entered him in a private institution. Her explanation: "I don't like progressive education, especially in a split session. I want my child to learn the three R's and to associate with nice children."

● Significantly, one of the early bits of advice offered the Congress by Hiram L. Fong, new US Senator from Hawaii and the first person of Chinese ancestry to be so elected, was to be careful about "rushing" civil rights legislation. "It is difficult to legislate a mode of life," he said. "I think this is an emotional problem that will be cured by time."

Creating an Image: A group of Washingtonians last week came up with a grand spoof of Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the Capital. A chauffeur-driven open car toured the city carrying a man who closely resembles the Red dictator.

The car sported "skull and crossbones" pirate flags in place of the official flags on Khrushchev's car. Signs on the sides read "we will bury you" ("Khrushchev" brandished a shovel as he waved to people along the streets) and "sell your cemetery plots, we supply mass graves."

Biblical Prophecy: Cliff Stratton, distinguished emeritus Washington correspondent of the *Topeka Capital* has sent to Kansas newspapers this quote from Chapter 20, in the Second Book of Kings.

12. At that time Berodachbaladan, the son of Bala-dan, king of Babylon, sent letters and a present unto Hezekiah: for he had heard that Hezekiah had been sick.

13. And Hezekiah hearkened unto them, and shewed them all the house of his precious things, the silver, and the gold, and the spices, and the precious ointment, and all the house of his armour, and all that was found in his treasures; there was nothing in his house, nor in all his dominion, that Hezekiah shewed them not.

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14. Then came Isaiah the prophet unto king Hezekiah, and said unto him, What said these men? and from whence came they unto thee? And Hezekiah said, They are come from a far country, even from Babylon.

15. And he said, What have they seen in thine house? And Hezekiah answered, All the things that are in mine house have they seen: there is nothing among my treasures that I have not shewed them.

16. And Isaiah said unto Hezekiah, Hear the word of the Lord.

17. Behold the days come, that all that is in thine house, and that which thy fathers have laid up in store unto this day, shall be carried into Babylon: nothing shall be left, saith the Lord.

BOOK NEWS: *Massive Retaliation*, by Paul Peeters (Regnery, \$5), describes the policy of massive retaliation, formulated by John Foster Dulles.

Now that a world-wide public is beginning to appreciate the achievement of the late Secretary of State, an intelligent evaluation of his policy is more than ever important.

In the first part of this brilliant book, which is both a history and an analysis of American foreign policy under the Eisenhower Administration, Paul Peeters clearly explains the philosophy of massive retaliation and the technique of applying it in all sorts of situations, from threat of all-out war down to invasion by infiltration. He demonstrates conclusively that the policy, far from leading to "a thermo-nuclear holocaust," provides the best chance for peace with honor and the best means of limiting war should it occur.

The second part of the book considers the criticisms leveled against Mr. Dulles by his opponents and uses their own words to uncover the fallacies in their arguments. A final section shows how public opinion has affected the application of the massive retaliation policy, and how that opinion can be exerted with constructive intelligence during the years ahead.

Both critics who have been dubious of the course of US foreign relations, and those who have approved it without quite grasping the principles behind it, will find Mr. Peeters' analysis a reliable guide to the meaning behind the newspaper headlines.

● *Up From Liberalism*, by William F. Buckley, Jr., editor of *National Review*, (McDowell-Obolensky, \$3.50) brilliantly examines the root of assumptions of Liberalism and asks: do the actions of prominent "liberals" derive from the attributes of Liberalism?

The author takes up many aspects of the intellectual, social and political life of contemporary America, always distinguishing theory from practice, legend from fact. In the end he asks, does modern life exclude the values which were once agreed upon as essential to the free society? Do our schools indoctrinate their students? There is a searching, ingeniously documented study of the activities of major colleges and universities, set against the claims of academic freedom.

Conservatives have not stated their case cogently, Mr. Buckley says, and he points out why conservatism has failed to orient modern political and intellectual thought. He calls for a rehabilitation of conservatism as the vital intellectual force in America.

Following are extracts from important passages contained in *Up From Liberalism*:

"Professor J. Kenneth Galbraith is horrified by the number of Americans who have bought cars with tail fins on them, and I am horrified by the number of Americans who take seriously the proposals of Mr. Galbraith. But whereas he would, by preempting the people's money, take the power from them to put tail fins on their cars, I should be hesitant (though I would prefer the society with lots of tail fins to the society with lots of Dr. Galbraith's proposals running around dangerously) to preempt the people's money, even though part of it is due to be spent on purchasing books by Dr. Galbraith."

"Professional 'liberal' leaders are for the most part middle-aged and older men, who grew up under the slogans of Wilsonianism (we fought for democracy), and the New Deal (we fought for freedom from fear). They made their revolution and consolidated their positions, and occupy the influential posts, and have successfully dis-

seminated their ideology. But there is growing up a generation that has not been so busy, fighting for Liberalism, to wonder whether Liberalism is worth fighting for. That generation's apathy is traceable not merely to the dilution of spirit that always follows a complete victory. It is a reciprocal infidelity that Liberalism itself invites. Liberalism cannot care deeply, and so cannot be cared about deeply; and so it leans, altogether, on those whom it has infatuated, who cannot see far enough to see how nearby is the end of Liberalism's world."

● *The Security Aspects of Immigration Work*, by Prof. Anthony Bouscaren (Marquette University, \$4). *The Security Aspects of Immigration Work* is the result of two years' research in the operation of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, and subsequent legislation in the immigration field. Divided into three major units, Part I of the book deals with visa operations. The section is based largely on interviews conducted abroad with foreign service officers relating to visa declarations and the causes involved. Part I also includes a study of security considerations active within the administration of the 1953 and 1957 Refugee Acts.

The security aspects of exclusions, deportations, and denaturalizations, including case histories, are discussed in Part II. Part III analyzes the security clauses of immigration legislation throughout American history.

The Security Aspects of Immigration Work is based on interviews with officers of the Department of State and Justice Department. The volume is also a product of research in the Archives of the Commission on Government Security and published works in the field.

Anthony T. Bouscaren is an associate professor of political science at Marquette University and a former faculty member of the National War College in Washington, D. C. Professor Bouscaren has written extensively on security problems.

All books reviewed in *HUMAN EVENTS* may be obtained at the bookstore price from The Bookmailer, Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, N. Y.

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FRANK C. HANIGHEN, Editor and Publisher JAMES L. WICK, Executive Publisher
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Governor Long and His Welfare State

The Story Behind the Fantastic Louisiana Picture

By GEORGE W. HEALY, JR.
Editor, New Orleans Times-Picayune

LOUISIANA is a state of paradoxes. In natural resources, particularly minerals, she's the richest state in America. Her production of oil and gas in proportion to area, is the highest in the Nation.

Still, if her welfare rolls are an accurate indicator, Louisiana is a state with a high proportion of people who need public assistance.

Actually, the expression that "she's lucky that she's rich" should apply to Louisiana as aptly as to any individual.

Here's why: public expenditures by the state have increased seven-fold in less than two decades. They've almost doubled since 1952.

The administration of Governor Earl K. Long in the period 1948-52 saw state government expenses mounting to \$1.3 billion. The current Long administration in the period 1956-60 will see a state government expense of \$2.5 billion—based on continuation of expenditures at the present rate.

How can a state stand a 100 per cent increase in the cost of its government within four years?

Louisiana can stand it, or has stood it, because her great oil resources have been a bonanza of state revenue. She can stand it, or has stood it, because her people have permitted their state government to make them one of the heaviest taxed people in the Nation.

In February of this year oil producers and would-be oil producers offered \$145.1 million for leases on state-owned lands and water bottoms. After all bids were examined and low bids rejected, the state had a "take" of \$59 million plus.

In August of this year another letting to producers put \$88 million in an escrow fund for leases on Federal-state lands in the disputed tidelands.

Receipts by the state from royalties and from

severance taxes on oil production are astronomical.

In 1958 all 48 states received an aggregate of \$206.3 million in royalties. Louisiana received more than one-third of the total—\$71 million.

In 1958 all 48 states collected an aggregate of \$369.5 million in taxes on natural resources severed from their soil or from beneath their soil. Louisiana received more than one-fifth of the total—\$78.7 million.

Whenever it seems that Louisiana's state budget may be getting out of balance there's another sale of oil leases. Bonuses and royalties come in like a flood.

SO FAR, no state administration has adopted suggestions by citizens that this bonanza should be used to reduce the state debt—which on June 20 stood at \$220 million against the full faith and credit of the state plus \$95.7 million owed by state agencies but not guaranteed by the state's full faith.

What does the state do with all this money?

If it already isn't one, Louisiana rapidly is becoming a welfare state.

The state's outlay for public welfare in the past fiscal year was at the rate of \$47.50 per person.

This compared with a national average of \$17.50.

These figures are supplied by the United States Bureau of the Census.

Of every 1000 Louisiana residents over 65 years old, more than half—577 to be precise—draw old age assistance checks.

The national average is 159 persons per 1000 over 65 receiving old age assistance.

Louisiana, whose 1950 population was 2,683,516, was paying old age assistance to 124,604 residents

in April, 1959. Neighboring Texas, whose 1950 population was 7,711,194 had 223,637 old age pensioners on its rolls in April, 1959.

In old age assistance payments Louisiana has a greater percentage of its residents on the rolls than any other state.

In other welfare activities, aid to dependent children, aid to disabled persons and other programs, Louisiana is also high.

Louisiana's per capita state revenue in 1958 was \$197, compared with neighboring rich Texas' \$116 and rich New York's \$120.

Welfare is not the only category in which Louisiana state expenditures are high. In public education, this state is highest in expenditures among Southern states. Her cost, per capita, for education in 1958 was \$69, compared with neighboring Texas' \$45.

Looked at another way, Louisiana spent \$330 in the 1958-59 academic year for each pupil attending a public elementary school. Texas spent \$308, Florida \$295, Virginia \$245, Mississippi \$181. Alabama, with an outlay of \$164, was low for the Nation.

LOUISIANA has a homestead exemption system which theoretically is aimed at giving tax relief to small home owners.

In effect, the system operates in a way to make the state's real estate tax a liability rather than an asset.

During the fiscal year ended June 30 the state paid to its various parishes, which would be called counties in other states, more than \$30 million to cover homestead exemptions. During the same period the state collected only \$18.7 million in all real estate taxes—from residences, places of business and industries.

Each taxpayer occupying his own home is entitled to a \$2000 exemption. If he is a war veteran, the exemption is higher.

For instance, if the taxpayer is not a veteran and has a home assessed at \$4000, he would pay the parish and state tax rate on \$2000. The state would reimburse the parish for whatever the parish should have collected from the other \$2000—for which the state granted the exemption.

This system has resulted in hundreds of thousands of residences being assessed for \$2000 or a fraction less. The net result is that the home owner pays no tax at all, the parish does not lose its tax because the state reimburses the parish and the parish assessor generally is credited by the home owner with having performed a great favor.

It makes it pretty hard to unseat a sitting assessor.

The whole state operation is in the pattern of giving the voter something for nothing—or having him feel that he's getting something for nothing.

The late Huey P. Long, who served as both governor and United States Senator, probably didn't set the pattern; but he certainly expanded it.

Huey's gospel of "Share the Wealth" had a welcome ring in the ears of voters seeking something for nothing; and Gov. Earl K. Long, who generally was at odds politically with his older brother, Huey, has done nothing to alienate these voters.

In some ways, Earl has out-Hueyed Huey.

"Even if my political enemies never give me credit," Earl said during his 1948 campaign, "I am confident that the Supreme Judge of all of us will put opposite the credit side of my ledger the sincere interest I feel, and have always felt, in the plight of our under-privileged children, needy widows, the blind, the deaf, the handicapped, the afflicted and exceptional children. We never really had a welfare program designed to help such people, before my administration."

There was such a program—but it wasn't costing nearly as much before Earl was elected governor as it has cost since that time.

Earl Long acknowledges that he is interested in the "plight" of the underprivileged. There is strong evidence in the record that he is and always has been interested in the political influence of the under-privileged.

When he's on the stump he doesn't go so far as to say that he gives the old age assistance payments out of his own pocket; but he definitely does say that he gives them these payments.

Unfortunately, I suspect that there are thousands of recipients of these payments—and their relatives—who believe that Earl personally is responsible for them, rather than the taxpayers of the State of Louisiana.

BEFORE THE DAYS of Huey Long school children in Louisiana, or their parents, bought their own school books. It was during Huey's administration as governor that the state started giving "free" school books to all children—whether they attended public, parochial or private schools.

Later on, of course, came the "free" hot lunches. Pupils who can afford them are supposed to pay a minimum price for these lunches. Pupils who cannot afford them are not charged. Abuses in the hot lunch program recently led to a legislative investigation that threatened to, but did not, produce sensations.

The investigation did show, beyond question, that the state department of education encourages the respective parish school departments to spend all of their hot lunch funds before the end of each fiscal period. The state department apparently would rather have the parish departments add caviar to the lunches than turn back to the state treasury any surplus funds.

Before Huey's time the state's charity hospitals devoted most of their beds and their services to citizens who were destitute or definitely poor. During a political campaign in which Huey was using all of his powers to unseat a United States Senator the state charity hospital in New Orleans became a place to perform political favors. The children of a member of the United States House of Representatives, friendly to Huey, underwent tonsilectomies in the free state hospital. Out-of-state relatives of Huey's friends were brought to New Orleans to receive surgical services there—all free and without regard to the ability of the patients to pay.

The Earl Long doctrine has been that whatever the governor wants, the governor gets. A case in point is his use of a National Guard plane for trips that obviously had no connection with official business.

WHEN CITIZENS COMPLAINED about state police using state owned automobiles and state purchased fuel to transport night club entertainers from New Orleans to a party given by Gov. Earl Long in the mansion at Baton Rouge, 90 miles upstream, the director of the state department of public safety, Col. E. P. Roy, made no apology. "He's the governor," said Col. Roy, "and he's entitled to this kind of service."

The state has a dual office holding law which prohibits members of the state Legislature from being

employed, for pay, in other branches of the state government. This law was placed on the books during the Sam Jones administration, 1940-44, after evidence was made public that the executive branch of the government was influencing the legislative branch by placing legislators in sinecures, at high pay, in the executive branch.

Gov. Earl Long has managed to get around this prohibition by setting up special committees—like the "committee for the forgotten man" of the state penitentiary at Angola. Secretary of this committee is Rep. Fred Donaldson of New Orleans, who is paid for his services out of the governor's expense fund—which is not subject to audit.

In other words, Donaldson draws pay from the state in much the same manner that informers and others who aided the American war effort have drawn pay on an "unvouchered expenditure" basis. On the basis of information from sources which I am sure are reliable, I have recorded that Rep. Donaldson received \$500 per month for at least two months for serving as secretary of this so-called parole and rehabilitation committee.

THE COMMITTEE ITSELF is composed of men of excellent reputation, and I am sure that they are trying to perform a service in behalf of prisoners who really need help. By the same token, I am sure that planting Rep. Donaldson on the committee payroll has contributed nothing toward the realization of the separation of powers of the executive and the legislative branches of the government.

This, of course, is "old hat" with regimes headed by Gov. Huey P. Long, Gov. Earl K. Long and their political cronies. The late Huey Long got considerable notoriety in the late 20's when he told a delegation of citizens that he bought members of the Legislature "like sacks of potatoes."

The Public Affairs Research Council of Louisiana believes that some of the state's free wheeling spending could be curtailed by a switch in responsibility of a state office.

The office responsible for checking state spending after the money has been spent, to determine whether it has been spent legally and properly, is that of the state supervisor of public funds.

This officer is an appointee of the governor, and he reports to the governor.

The research council believes he would be more

effective if he were selected by and responsible to the Legislature. After all, most state spending is done by the executive branch—after the Legislature appropriates the money.

On the basis of more than 30 years' observation, it is my studied opinion that spending of state money in at least four administrations since 1928 has been accelerated at a rate faster than services rendered by the state have increased or expanded.

A "deadhead," or employee who receives money from a state payroll but performs little or no service, is not exactly a novelty in Louisiana.

On occasions, notably in 1940, when Sam H. Jones defeated Earl K. Long in the race for governor, the electorate has expressed its revulsion to "deadheads," "double dippers" (persons receiving revenue from two or more state sources), and similar agents of wasteful, if not corrupt, politics.

From where I sit, it seems to me that the time is ripe for another "revolution" in Louisiana.

I may or may not be right.

ON A SEPTEMBER EVENING in 1935 I sat with the late Josephus Daniels in the United States embassy in Mexico City discussing the Louisiana political situation. The late Huey Long, then a member of the United States Senate, had been caustically critical of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The President, having served as assistant secretary of the Navy under Mr. Daniels, was the apple of the ambassador's eye.

Ambassador Daniels questioned me at great length about the prospects of a Long defeat in an election coming up a few months later. I sincerely believed that there was an excellent prospect of the Long machine being overthrown. I so told Mr. Daniels.

"Doesn't the Long crowd own all the state political machinery?" asked Mr. Daniels.

"It does," I replied.

"Doesn't the Long machine control the patronage of most of the governmental agencies in New Orleans?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Then, how in the world are your people going to rid the state of the Long machine in the January election?"

"This is September," I told the ambassador. "An excellent organization is being set up, and many things can happen between now and January."

Something did happen. Senator Long was wounded fatally a short time after I left the embassy.

SENATOR LONG'S DEATH shook up the whole political picture in Louisiana. His heirs, the ticket of Richard W. Leche for governor and Earl K. Long for lieutenant-governor, skyrocketed by branding their opponents as "the assassination ticket." Our candidates who looked like sure winners in September—before the Senator's death—took a terrific drubbing. In short, we did not get rid of the Long machine.

That the disclosure of the "scandals of 1939" sent many of this administration's leaders to jail and to suicide is a matter of record. The period between 1936 and 1939 was one in which politicians were pocketing almost everything that the state owned that was not nailed down.

Earl K. Long had his first chance to occupy the governor's chair in June 1939 when Dick Leche resigned soon after the "scandals" broke.

The factor in the present situation, it seems to me, which is difficult to weigh is this: how will the voters react to Earl Long's claim that he was "rail-roaded" into a mental hospital?

Sympathy was a powerful factor in the 1936 election. Will sympathy this year be on the side of the Earl Long administration or on the side of all the people? Will there be sympathy for a state that long has suffered from Earl Long's actions—both before and after he became ill?

The upcoming campaign should be one of the state's most interesting. It certainly will be one of the most important.

It bears careful watching because, generally speaking, anything can happen in Louisiana. At least, almost anything.

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